The President on the Fisheries Complications.

He Reviews the Situation in a Special Message and Asks for More Specific Powers in Protecting the Rights of American Fishermen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 .- The President yesterday afternoon:

To the Congress: The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and adjustment of the difficulties existing between the United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and wa ers of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pending question is thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject, concluded in 1818, through disagreements as to the meaning of its terms, has been a fruit ful source of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing out rprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexatious interferences and annovances; their vessels have been seized upon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissable, and they have been otherwise treated by the Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted it, and upon the ground that it was necessar, to the proper protection of Canadian interests. We deny that treaty agreements justify these acts, and we further maintain that, aside from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation. the relative positions of the United States and Canada as neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and prosperity of both countries, which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada, furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty

While keenly sensitive to all that was exas injured citizens. I still deemed it my duty for ests which were directly involved and in view negotiation to remedy existing wrongs and to finally terminate by a fair and just treaty, these ever recurring causes of difficulty. I fully be-Meved that the treaty just rejected by the security in the future from vexatious incidents and for the promotion of friendly intimacy, without neighborhood and sacrificing in the least our National pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the motives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgment of the Senate thereupon, but it is of importance to notice that this treaty has been rejected the Senate to alter or amend its provisions and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at present be concluded touching the matter at issue.

The co-operation necessary for the adjustference and agreement having thus been deble damage to ourselves.

upon the offending party the same measure or tered upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

These considerations lead me at the same gress and its support in such a further grant of strues the treaty or governs it, section 29 of the total sum. The sale is to a syn- took pride in learning the English lanpower as seems to me necessary and desirable to render effective the policy I have indicated. The Congress has already passed a law, which received executive assent on March 3, 1887, providing that in case American fishing ves- inception in a joint resolution of Congress sels, being or visiting in the waters or at any of the ports of the British dominions of North | ment of Congress these articles ought to be ter America, should be or lately had been deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied certain other privileges therein specified, or if vexed treaty. Such notice having been givor harassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to vessels and their masters and crews of the British dominions on the last day named, and with them article 29 of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also deny entry into any port or place of the United States of any product of said Dominions or other goods coming from said Do- to save the article itself, I am entirely satisfied minions to the United States. While I shall not besitate upon proper occasions to enforce granting the people of Canada the valuable this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is limited in such a manner as shall result in the least pos- prior to the making of the treaty of sible injury to our own people, the effect would 1871 and independently remained in probably be entirely inadequate to the accom- force plishment of the purpose desired. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of fusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send Congress to certain particulars in the action of | their fish to their home market through her the authorities of the Dominion of Canada, in territory in bond, the people of that Dominion addition to the general allegations already have enjoyed without diminution the advanmade, which appear to be in such marked con- tages of our liberal and generous laws. Withtrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such | treaty obligation, it is nevertheless true that legislation as will, upon the principles already such refusal of transit and the other injurious stated, properly supplement the power to in- acts which have been recited constitute a proaugurate retaliation already vested in the ex-

Actuated by the generous and neighborly spirit which has characterized our legisla- and generous consideration. tion, our tariff laws have since 1866 been so having for its object very largely the "It is agreed that for the temn of years menor merchandise arriving at the ports of New its application than is suggested by York, Boston and Portland, and any other ports the conditions herein presented, and in the United States which may have been, or that it could not be more effectively inau gu which may be, from time to time, especially rated than under the power of suspension designated by the President of the United recommended. While I have expressed my States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's clear conviction upon the question of the con-possessions in North America, may be tinuance of section 29 of the treaty of entered at the proper custom house and con- 1871. I of course fully concede the power veyed in transit, without the payment of and the duty of Congress in contemduties, through the territory of the United plating legislative action to construe the States, under such rules, regulations and con- terms of any treaty stipulation which might ditions for the protection of the revenue as the Government of the United States may limit such action, and likewise the peculiar from time to time prescribe, and under like propriety in the case here presented of its in rules, regulations and conditions, goods, terpretation of its own language as contained wares or merchandise may be conveyed in the laws of 1878, putting into operation said in transit without the payment of duties treaty, and of 1883, directing the termination from such possessions through the terri- thereof, and if in the deliberate judgment of tory of the United States for export from Congress any restraint to the proposed legislathe said ports of the United States. It is tion exists it is to be hoped that the expediency further agreed that for the like period, goods, of its early removal will be recognized. wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America and destined for the United and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my States, may be entered at the proper custom opinion require prompt action. The navigation house and conveyed in transit, without the yment of duties through the said posses- and carrying trade growing out of the same sions, under such rules and regulations and con- have been treated broadly and liberally by the | S. H. Barker, of Zion; captain, G. H. Athditions for the protection of the revenue as the United States Government and made free erton, of Vernon; lecturer, T. F. Boyden, governments of the said possessions may from to all mankind while Canadian rail of Newton; assistant lecturer, P. G. Coltime to time prescribe, and under like rules and roads and navigation companies share regulations and conditions, wares or merchan in our country's transportation upon dise may be conveyed in transit, without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United built and maintained by the Government along

postunities for profitably prosecuting heatr vo- terms of equality with the lebab terms of cation In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory is bond and free of duty, the Canadian afthori ties deprived us of the only facility dependent upon the concession and for which we could supply no substitute. The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreciated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitates the direct avenue to foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice. During the last six years the imports and exports of British Canadian provinces carried across our sent the following message to Congress | territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about \$270,000,000 nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws. By far the larger part of this truffic consisted of exchange of groods between Great Britain and her American previnces, brought to and carried from our p rts in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our Government was in harmony with laws that were then on our statute books and are still in force. I recommend legislative action conferring upon the executive the power to suspend by proclamation the operation of all laws and regulations per mitting the transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuance is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated July 1 1885. The article itself declares that its pro visions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty." Turning to article 33 we find no mention of the 29th article, but only a provision that articles 18 to 25, inclusive, and article 30 shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and that they shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which they may come into operation and further until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same. I am of the opinion that the "term of years mentioned in article 33," referred to in article perating in the condition, and by no means in- 29 as the limit to its duration means the disposed to support the just complaints of our period during which articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 33, commonly called the "fishery the preservation of important American inter- articles," shall continue in force under the language of said article 33. That the of all the details of the situation, to attempt by joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended to phrase iscertain, for in a statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approval by them, we find Senate was well suited to the exigency and the following entry on the subject: "The transit that its provisions were adequate for our question was discussed and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles shall be in force. In addition to this very satisfactory eviden

supporting this construction of the language of artical 29 it will be found that the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness o such construction. This law was passed Marc without any apparent disposition on the part of | 1, 1873, and is entitled "An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between th United States and Great Britain, signed i Washington, May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation ment of the long standing National differences articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article with which we have to deal by methods of con- 30 of the treaty, the third section is de voted to article 29 as follows: "Section 3-Tha clined, I am by no means disposed to abandon from the date of the President's proclamation the interests and rights of our people in the authorized by the first section of this act, and premises or to neglect their grievances, and I so long as the articles 18 to 25 inclusive and therefore turn to the contemplation of a plan article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force ac of retaliation as a mode which still remains of | cording to the terms and conditions of article treating the situation. I am not unmindful of | 33 of the treaty, all goods, wares and merchan the gravity of the responsibility assumed in dise arriving," etc., following in the remainder | . adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in of the section the precise words of the stipulathe least to appreciate its serious consection on the part of the United States as conquences. It will be impossible to injure tained in article 29, which I have already our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory meas- fully quoted. Here, then, is a distinct ures without inflicting some damage upon enactment of the Congress limiting the our own citizens. This results from our duration of this article of the treaty to the time proximity, our community of interests and that articles 18 to 25. inclusive and arti le the inevitable commingling of the business en- | 30 should continue in force. That in fixterprises which have been developed by our ing such limitation it but gave the meaning mutual activity. Plainly stated, the policy of the treaty itself is indicated by the fact that National retaliation manifestly embraces the its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect infliction of the greatest harm upon the sea to the provisions of the treaty and by the further those who have injured u-, with the least possi- fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to There is also an evident propriety as well as certain members of the joint high commission an invitation to moral support, found in visiting | representing both countries and met with no objection or dissent. There appearing to be no kind of treatment of which we complain and as conflict or inconsistency between the treaty far as possible within the same lines. And | and the act of the Congress last cited, it is not above all things the plan of retaliation, if en- necessary to invoke the well settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs

> the question. In any event and whether the law of 1873 consuch treaty, I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive and article 30 of the treaty. These proceedings had their minated, and directing the President to give the notice to the Government of Great Britain provided for in article 33 of the en two years prior to July 1, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873 embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations or that the intention miscarried. But the statutes privilege of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil which had been passed and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the reout basing our complaint upon a violation of voking insistance upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of National intercourse, nor modified by due recognition of our liberality

The history of events connected with this far waived in favor of Canada as to allow subject makes it manifest that the Canadian free of duty the transit across the territory of | Government can, if so disposed, administer its the United States of property arriving at our laws and protect the interests of its people ports and destined to Canada or exported without manifestation of unfriendliness, and from Canada to other countries. When the without the unneighborly treatment of our treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 fishing vessels of which we have justly combetween the United States and Great Britain. plained, and whatever is done our part should be done in the hope that the disposimodification of that treaty of 1818, the tion of the Canadian Government may remove privileges above referred to were made the occasion of a resort to the additional ex reciprocal and given in return by Canada to the ecutive power now sought through legisla-United States, in the following language, con- tive action. I am satisfied that upon the printained in the twenty-ninth article of said treaty: ciples that should govern retaliation, our intercourse and relations with the Dominion tioned in article 33 of this treaty, goods, wares of Canada furnish no better opportunity for

> upon any possible consideration of good faith I desire also to call the attention of the Con-

States, or for exports in the said pessessions.

In the year 1886 notice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canadian territory to this country, and every local the treaty of the t Canadian territory to this country, and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment, which had been extended to our fishermen, was a States, the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian sands is subject to the treaty of the treaty of the United States, the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian sands is subject to the treaty of the treaty of the United States, the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian sands in subject to the treaty of the

the United States. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada, did not se-ure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadian engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of the concession made was, or should have been that merchandise and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in the cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to en adjoining Canadian market.

All our citizens, producers and consumers as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised, and yet evidence has for some time been before the Contress, fernished by the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian bu-iness instead of their own is to fulfill a promise with the shadow of performance. I recommend that surt legislation be had as will give Canadian vessels navigation our canals and their cargoes precisely the same advantages granted to 'our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian canais, and that the same be measured by exactly the same rule of discrimination.

The course I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abroad we should see to it that they are not deceived, and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of the liberality and generosity. These are subjects which partisanship should not disturb or confuse. Let us survey the ground calmly and moderately, and having put aside other means of settlement, if we enter upon the policy of retaliation, let us pursue it firmly, with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, August 23.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Estimated Expenses and Revenues of the Government. WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 .- The interest in the fiscal situation of the Government as revealed by the statement of estimated receipts and appropriations made this session has in no wise subsided. Mr. Mills supplied himself yesterday morning with all the data obtainable at the Capitol, the Treasury Department being called upon for additional details. The following state-

passed by	As passed by
	the Senate.
21,332,406	8 28,5 6,999
24,6:9,300	8 ,541,830
3,725,000	3,725,000
8,329,434	3,589,454
297,972,405	\$310,229,716
115,640,799	\$115,640,799
413,613,214	1425,871,515
	3,725,000 8.329,434 h297,972,405 6115,640,799

for postal revenue), \$440,563,734. Estimated surplus, \$26,950,530, based on Senate appropriations.

The Treasury Department yesterday paid out \$10,000,000 on account of pensions, notwithstanding which payment the total receipts for the month to date are \$5,000,-000 in excess of the total disbursements for the same period last year.

MAMMOTH TRANSACTIONS.

of \$3,000,000 was formed for the explicit foreign countries for the United States. purpose of supplying the railroad with equipment. Over two-thirds of the was also terminated. If by any language used capital has been subscribed, and the success of the scheme has been assured so far that large orders for engines and cars have been placed. The equipment company is composed of large stock-Pacific, but is an entirely separate organany thing beyond the rental of the equipment furnished to it.

> MONEY PACKAGE GONE. Ten Thousand Dollars Taken Out of a Mail

> > Pouch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.-Detectives and other post-office officials are engaged earnestly at work in an endeavor to run down the thief who stole a registered package of \$10,000 in money while it was being transported from Portland, Ore., to the Chemical National Bank of this city. The stolen money was consigned in a pouch with fifty-eight others, and its loss was discovered only when the pouch was regularly opened in the registered letter department of the post-office on Friday last. Since then the work of searching for the thief has been carried on, and the publicity yesterday. The source of this information is as great a mystery to Postmaster Pearson as the loss of the money. It was desirable to keep the matter quiet until the thief was discovered. Various clews are being followed up, and the progress thus far made is kept a secret for obvious reasons. So far as could be learned to-day the men engaged in the case have not vet decided at what point the package was abstracted. The fact that the pouch reached this city uninjured is conclusive proof that the robber was in possession of

a duplicate key. FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Missouri State Branch Elects Officers

For the Year. NEVADA, Mo., Aug. 23.—Yesterday's session of the State Farmers' Alliance was principally devoted to routime business. After the report of the committee on credentials and organization President Johnson delivered an impressive address. Master of the State Grange Thompson also delivered an address urging the unity of the two organizations. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, J. M. Anthony, of Fredericktown; vice-presi-George W. Register, of Butler; treasurer, lins, of Cedar County; doorkeeper, D. G. Johnson, of Logan Creek; assistant doorkeeper, Dan Huckins, of Jefferson City; sergeant-at-arms, J. A. Myer, of Patton; state agent, J. B. Dimes; executive committee, D. F. Askew, J. W. Lashley and N. H. Fowler. M. V. B. Page, of Vernon County, was chosen as delegate to the National Alliance, which convenes at Meri-

dian, Miss., October 4. Butterworth Renominated. most important one, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds, which would otherwise be devoted to a voyage home with their catch and doubling their op- the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other Canadian canals, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain gress this morning by the Republicans of the First Congressional district. CINCINNATI, Aug. 23.—Hon. Benjamin

- LOLD MURDER

A Man Shot Dead in the Midst of a New York Throng, and the Murderer Walks Away and is Lost in the Crowd. New York, Aug. 2! -One of the bold-

est murders ever known in New York was committed at half-past three o'clock | Lake Erie & Western railroad pulled out yesterday afternoon in perhaps the most of the Union depot at Indianapolis a drizerow-led point, at that hour, in the city. Yet the murderer escaped unmolested, ple knew the train General Harrison would and only three persons can throw even a partial light on the mystery. A newsboy, crowd at the depot. At Massachusetts Levi Cohen, saw two men talking excited- avenue station, which is convenient ly on Park Row at the entrance to the to the Harrison residence, General Brooklyn bridge. They separated, one and Mrs. Harrison were taken on going into Hillen's saloon, next to the board, accompanied by United States Disbridge, the other following him. The trict Judge William A. Woods, wife and first man, seeing that he was followed, walked out of a side door and into an adjoining hallway. The second man folsaw the second man emerge from the gamed the party accompanying the Genhallway, throw a smoking revolver be- eral comprises a representative of the Ashind a fruit stand and coolly walk up sociated Press and W. H. Smith, the Park Row, mingling with the throng of pedestrians.

through the head. The police were quickly on the spot, but the only persons who could throw any light on the affair were Geo. Phœbus, a reporter, and Gus Finklehour, his companion, who had heard something that they now believed was the shot, and had seen a man come out of the hallway and walk away. They did not see the pistol, and did not know anything was wrong. Their description of the murderer agrees with that of Cohen, namely: a man about twenty-five years old, slight, with small brown mustache, and with a scar under his left

The three witnesses can not positively identify him. Nothing showing his identity was found on him. A piece of paper inscribed "Maggie Ryan, Islip, Long Island", and a few dollars in money, were found in his pockets; also a restaurant check of the Wellington Hotel, but the hotel people know nothing about him. The police are making great efforts to solve the mystery.

A WORD PICTURE.

General Master Workman Powderly Gives Testimony Before the Congressional Committee Investigating Immigration

New York, Aug. 21.-General Master Workmen Powderly was before the Congressional committee on Immigration abuses. On the subject of imported contract labor, Mr. Powderly said the system was a most reprehensible one. Those foreigners who come here under such conditions are grossly immoral and the influence which ordinary foreigners meet in this country never reach these competitors with honest labor. They are brought here under promises of lands and great prosperity, which they never realize. Describing the condition of workers in the Pennsylvania mines Mr. Powderly said it was scarcely describable. In the coal regions the native miners have been driven out of their employment by Hungarians and other cheap foreign workingmen, who live in a filthy state.

They live on the cheapest kind of food, so that American miners can not compete with them. Their sleeping quarters are House appropriations and \$14,696,219 on simply disgusting. Their immorality, the witness said, was startling. He told of a conversation he had with an abandoned woman who acted as house keeper for eight Hungariaus. Those Hungarians, he said, never learn the English language and herd together until they die or return to their native country. They never become Americanized. "The universal opinion of American workmen," said Mr. Powderly, 1"is that The Northern Pacific Places \$5,000,000 of men who work along the line of the Bonds in Europe-Other Changes Im- Pennsylvania railroad, Hungarians and Italians, who are designated only by New York, Aug. 23 .- The Northern Pa- brass checks hung on their pantaloons, cific railroad has completed a sale of about are not desirable American citizens. \$5,000,000 of securities. The available bal- They bear no names and their checks are ance of the third mortgage bonds and frequently changed to cheat them out near \$3,000,000 of branch line bonds make of their wages." Germans, he found, dicate, headed by Henry Villard, and gauge. He thought no person should be the bonds will go to Europe where the admitted to citizenship until he is able to bulk of the third mortgage is al- read and understand the Declaration of ready held. The transaction is said to ex- Independence and the Constitution of the tinguish the floating debt of the company United States. Of course, foreigners and to leave something like \$2,000,000 in | should not be kept out of the country the treasury to be expended in improve- until they were able to do this, but our ments. In addition to the sale of bonds | consuls abroad should inquire and report an independent company with a capital on the character of every man who leaves

> ON CARRICANTI NEEDLE. An Ex-British Sailor Plants the Stars and

Stripes on One of the Highest Peaks in

DENVER, Col., Aug. 20 .- One of the holders and directors of the Northern highest points in America is the Carricanti Needle, located in the Western part ization, and the railroad is not bound for of Colorado. Last Friday the Stars and Stripes were raised on the Needle, which is about 5,000 feet high, and is, without a doubt, one of the highest points from which the National emblem is flung to the breeze. The numerous travelers that pass by daily over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad cheer it with the enthusiasm that

only Americans can feel. A letter received in this city from a miner has the following concerning the raising of the flag: "We have the National emblem on the very top of Carricanti Needle; it is a ten-foot flag, and shows off very nicely. The section men were discussing the pros and cons of climbing up there and one of them, an English sailor, said he believed he could do it. An Indianapolis lady who happened to be present then remarked: 'If you will will make a flag to put up. attempting the ascent he succeeded of the facts of the theft was made only in getting part of the way up, when he fell into the river and lost the flag. The lady sent for more material and made a new one, and on the day above mentioned the ex-tar succeeded in planting it on the

In conclusion the writer says: "I do not believe there is another man in the country who could have done it. There is one place where it is a nearly perpendicular wall for fifty feet. The Englishman went up by putting his hands in the erevices of the recks and pulling himself up by main strength."

What Canada Will Do. New York, Aug. 20.-A special to the Herald from Ottawa, Ont, says that the statement of Secretary Bayard regarding the effect that the rejection of the fishery treaty would have on the existing modus vivendi, is fully correborated by the authorities at the Canadian capital, who

state that existing licenses will be respected until their lapes, but that their renewal next season is a matter of policy which will not be decided upon until the next session of Parliament. If the treaty should be ratified the modus will continue next year, but otherwise no obligation rests upon the Canadian Government to burn at Oak Grove near Kirbyville neardent, H. R. Milliken, of Polk; secretary, continue the arrangement beyond the ly two years ago, and that Kinney had present year.

> Heavy Damage Caused by a Gale at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20 .- A fifty-mile gale that has prevailed since 6 p. m. Saturday has unroofed many buildings 8 p. m. Sunday night

GENERAL HARRISON. The Republican Standard Bearer Taking a

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21 .- A heavy rain poured continuously last night, and at 7:15 this merning when the express on the gling rain was still falling. But few peotake and there was consequently no daughter. An ordinary passenger coach had been attached to the rear of the train for the convenience of General Harrison Youth's Companion. lowed. Cohen then heard a shot, and and his friends. In addition to those special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette and the Philadelphia Cohen ran into the hallway and found | Press. General Harrison's route is via the dead body of the man who first en- the Lake Erie & Western to Peru, Ind., tered the place. He had been shot arriving there at 10:25 and remaining until noon, thence via the Wabash to Toledo, stopping at Fort Wayne at 1:30 p. m. for dinner, and arriving at Toledo at 4:25. The first demonstrations of any kind along the line occurred at Kokomo, fifty-

four miles from Indianapolis, where a couple of hundred workingmen and railroad employes had congregated awaiting General Harrison's arrival. They cheered the General lustily and he went to the rear platform and shook hands with the crowd, but made no address. Just before the train arrived at Peru it stopped at the and a hundred or more workmen in cup. their aprons and with soiled hands ran out to meet the General, who stepped down in their midst and shook hands during the brief stop. At 10:30 a. m, the train pulled into Peru, where a crowd of nearly a thousand greeted the General and his party as they alighted. It was with a good deal of difficulty that the General made his way to the waiting room of the depot, where he received the people. The party was compelled to wait nearly an hour and a half, and after shaking hands all around, General Harrison and Judge Woods sought the retirement of the

TERRIBLE STORMS.

railroad office.

Wheeling Again the Scene of a Fearful Storm-Little Delaware Torn by a Cy-

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 22 .- A storm, which in its disastrous effects rivals that of July 15, has been in progress here since three o'clock yesterday morning. Wheeling creek, in the Darrow valley east of here, was a foot higher at six p. m. than ever before, roads being flooded from two to six feet deep and bridges destroyed. The valley is now one angry flood, and the damage can only be estimated by the wreckage that dashes through the city and out into the river.

At 3:40 p. m. a piece of the Baltimore & Ohio wooden bridge from out the Pittsburgh division struck the Baltimore & Ohio bridge at Main and Sixteenth streets, which was destroyed in July and rebuilt, and it was carried away with the rapidity of a cannon ball. Warned by the former

At 5:30, while a thousand or more people were massed on a substantial stone bridge over the Wheeling creek, at Main street, a man on the bank 100 feet above shouted a warning, and the panic each other in a wild effort to reach terra firma. After the bridge was cleared those nearest seeing it still apparently safe turned back laughing at their late alarm, but before they reached the edge of the bridge, 100 feet in length, it fell with an awful crash and the waters leaped sixty feet into the air. Water gas and natural gas mains, sewers, telegraph and telephone wires, electric light and street car power inductors were carried down.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 22 .- A cyclone passed across the State vesterday afternoon about six miles below this city, cutting a path about 200 feet in width, leveling trees, orchards and outbuildings and doing damage estimated at \$150,000. So far as known but one person was killed. In this city the buildings of the Mablow Brothers' iron works were wrecked in an instant, huge timbers being tossed about as though they had been straws. A workman was killed. The next moment the cloud descended upon the creek and five small boats were capsized and two men, Abraham Knight and William Collins, who were in one of the boats, were drowned.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF. A Scheme to Check Trusts By Changes in

the Tariff. WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 .- Representative Breckinridge, of Arkansas, introduced five tariff bills in the House yesterday. He does not expect that a general tariff bill OATS-No. 2..... 204% will be passed this session of Congress and introduced these bills in the hope that Congress might put a check upon the trusts. By the terms of the bills duties are imposed as follows: All sugar above No. 13 and not above 16, Dutch standard BACON-Hum..... 1142 in color, 2.52 cents per pound; above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, 2.60 cents per pound; above No. 20, Dutch standard, 2.70 cents per pound; coal oil, petroleum, or rock oil, crude, refined or distilled, made free, distilled spirits containing 50 per cent. of anhydrous alcohol to pay a duty of 9 cents per gallon; alcohol containing 4 per cent. of anhydrous alcohol, \$1.90 per gallon, provided that no change of duty be construed to apply to what is known as beverage whisky. the existing law in relation to collecting duties upon articles of greater or less per cent. of anhydrous alcohol per gallon than specified to remain in full to ce and effect as determined by the rates of daties imposed; cotten seed oil and cotton seed to l next, jute yarns and all twines of jute, jute butts, sunn, sisal grass, ceramics, china and glass, to pay fifteen per cent. ad valorem, and bags and bagging and like manufactures not specially enumerated or provided for in existing laws (including bagging for cotton), composed wholly or in part of jute, gunny bags or other material, three-eighths of one cent per pound.

The Bald Knobber Chief Killed. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 22.-Captain Nat N. Kinney, the noted chief of the Bald Knobbers, was shot and killed Monday forenoon at Forsythe, Taney County, by William Mills, Jr., an anti-Bald Knobber. The bomicide occurred in J. S. B. Berry's store of which Kinney had charge.

It appears that a feud had existed between the two men for several years on account of the Bald Knobber organization of which Kinney was the chief, while Mills was on the opposite side. It is said that Mills had a number of times severely de-nounced Kinney for killing And Cogbeen just as severe on Mills.

Cowardly Assassinated

SUPERIOR, Neb., Aug. 22.—Meager de-tails have reached here of the cowardly assassination of a stranger about nine along the river front, blown down fences, miles southeast of here early yesterday uprooted trees and caused the loss of morning by a ruffian called "Texas Biil." fifty boats of the Pittsburgh & Southern coal fleet, valued at \$3,000 each. Trains are delayed by washouts. Rice and grade. "Texas Bill" called him to the sugar cane crops are greatly damaged.

Telegraph wires are down in all directions. He refused and turned to go back into his tions. The city was in darkness last tent when "Texas Bill" drew his revolver night owing to prostration of electric and shot him, inflicting a fatal wound light wires. There has been no communi- The assassin escaped. A posse of farmers cation by wire with outside points since are in pursuit. This is the county in which Bill Cole was lynched Monday.

Success a Requirement.

When Captain Gill was traveling in the north of China a few years ago, he 'ell in with an English mining engineer, the conditions of whose service ander the Chinese Government were particularly hard. He was congratulating himself upon the success of his researches in the Kai-Ping Hills; for he had been previously sent to examine the coal-beds in another province, and when he had reported unfavorably on them the Government had intimated that they had a very mean opinion of a mining engineer, who could not find coal when ordered to do so!-

-A Hartford (Conn.) woman who jumped from a horse car before a full stop was made, and with face to the rear of the car, was thrown violently to the ground. As the conductor helped her up she remarked: "It was a foolish thing to de. I have heard that it was dingerous, but have always been anxious to try the experiment."

-An English writer declares that the custom of pairing off guests at dinner arose in the middle ages, when there was only a single plate and irinking cup for each couple, and that while the man cut up the meat the woman put the pieces in his mouth shops of the Lake Erie & Western railroad and they both drank from the same

A Reliable Remedy.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS never fail to give speedy proof of their efficacy as the best external remedy for Weak Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat Pulmonary and Kidney Difficulties, Malaria, Dyspepsia, Heart, Spleen, Liver and Stomach Affections. Strains, and all Local Pains.

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Ask for Allcock's, and let no explanstion or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

It is one of the peculiarities of things in general that the freshest men generally tell the stalest stories.—Boston Commercial.

A Faithful Guide. Experience, with unerring finger, indi-

cates the remedies which man should use. The enlightened rely upon her, the ignorant and credulous abjure her guidance, and are misled by charlatanism and bombast. For many years Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been achieving victories over disease, which are recorded in testimony from thou-sands of the debilitated, nervous, dyspeptic, bilious and malaria-persecuted.

It is a wise man who knows his own name when he sees it in the newspaper list of hotel arrivals.

Invalins, aged people, nursing mothers, overworked, wearied out fathers, will find the happiest results from a judicious use of Dr. Sherman's Prickly Ash Bitters Where the liver or kidneys are affected, prompt action is necessary to change the tide toward health, ere the disease chronic-possibly incurable, and there is nothing better to be found in the whole stricken crowd pushed over and into range of materia medica. Sold everywhere.

> Hang it! This is a put-up job, said the man when his wife ordered him to hang the parlor curtains.

SEND for Glenn's Sulphur Scap if troubled with any trouble of the skin. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 5.c.

The people who bet on elections do wrong, but the man who never bets is no better.-Newburyport Herald. FREE: A 3-foot, French Glass, Oval Front, Nickel or Cherry Cigar Case. MER-CHANTS ONLY. R. W. TANSILL & Co., Chicago.

In some people the high-drawl-ic form of speech bespeaks water on the brain.-Ex-Ir afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac

A COMPOSING stick-an awkward writer

Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it.25c.

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HOGS-Packing 6 30 @ SHEEP-Fairto choice. 3 50 @ + 70 FLOUR-Choice ... 2 50 @ 2 54 WHEAT-No.: red 93 @ CORN-No.2 413a % OATS-No.1 14 & RYE-No. 1. 48 % BUTTER-Creamery 14 35 @ 14 37 PORK CATTLE-Shipping steers 5 4) @ 6 00 HOGS-Packing and shipping. 5 70 @ 6 50

WHEAT-No. 2 red 9: 6 CORN-No.3 OATS-No. 2 RYE-N). t BUTTER-Creamery PORK NEW YORK CATTLE-Common to prime. 3 50 % HOGS-Good to choice 6 5) @ 6 90 FLOUR-Good to choice..... 351 @ 5 00 WHEAT-No. 2 red 1 00 @ 1 00 CORN-No. 1 OATS-Western mixed ... 35 @ BUTTER-Creamery

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